

Borough of Colne



Annual
Report

for 1963

of the

Medical Officer of Health

Borough



of Colne

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Health Department.
Bank House,
Colne, Lancs.*



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B O R O U G H O F C O L N E

H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

Chairman

Councillor J. Isherwood

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Mrs. C. Whittaker, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor

(Councillor J. Whalley, J.P.)
(ex-officio)

Alderman H. Craddock, C.C.

" J. E. Driver

" G. E. Wilmore, J.P.

Councillor P. Birtwistle

" R. Collins

" Mrs. M. Craddock

" J. Leonard

" P. Somers

" A. V. Varley

BOROUGH OF COLNE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J. V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

Chief Public Health Inspector
Abattoir Superintendant:

A. PEARSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (* Ø)

Public Health Inspectors

B. DUERDEN, M.A.P.H.I. (* Ø)

F. GRINDROD M.A.P.H.I. Left Dept. in April, 1963 (*)

F. WALTON M.A.P.H.I. Appointed in September, 1963 (* Ø)

P. N. WRIGHT, Pupil Public Health Inspector

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk : J. HARRISON

Clerk : MRS. M. BARRITT

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector

Ø Certified Smoke Inspector

Health Department,
COLNE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Colne, for the year ending 31st December, 1963.

Try as we may, it is the outstanding exception when a Medical Officer can publish his Report before summer. This is for a variety of reasons, all genuine, but regrettable, as it leaves us open to the charge of 'Ancient History'. In the face of this, I like to think that I am helping to write history, for the use of future generations, to give an idea of the trends of life over successive years in this borough. For this reason, much of the information and tables are unrelated to immediate importance.

The population continues its slow but steady decline leaving a chain reaction of problems. It was confirmed by the 1961 census that Colne is a town of ageing people. About 1 in 5 is an old age pensioner. The younger people are leaving East Lancashire to go to the areas of steady employment and better weather. It should be noted at this stage that a diversification of industry is occurring - there has been a 10% fall in the number of workers dependent on the textile industry since 1962. A major, and quite unusual problem is the surplus of dwelling houses. A house left unsold and empty for a few months soon deteriorates due to the action of pilferers, hooligans, squatters, wind, rain etc. The back yards attract rubbish, particularly mattresses. It is a never ending source of wonderment to me where all the mattresses come from. Once the house starts to decline, neighbouring occupiers move away, and so we get blocks of property rapidly deteriorating. There is little we can do until they are bad enough to warrant closing orders, apart from purchasing and maintaining as Council property.

It has been suggested that the news of empty houses draws less desirable tenants from other parts of the North. We know many of the couples not to be married, and this could account in some measure for the surprisingly high illegitimacy rate - 12.8% or 1 in 8 births. Whatever the reason, the rate is even higher than last year, and should surely cause some concern.

A consequence of the high proportion of elderly people is their dependence on Social and Voluntary Services. This was seen particularly during the indescribably severe Winter. There can be little doubt that the distribution of coal, blankets and food kept many alive who would have died after cruel suffering from the cold. It is perhaps due to the snow and slippery setts that by being kept in, the old folks did not succumb to chest infections. The mortality was below that expected, indeed was well below average.

Some notable efforts have been made to tidy up the town, and when the town centre development is completed there will be much less reason to comment. Waterside is as dismal as ever, Carry Bridge even worse. Primet is clear and is soon to have a combined bus shelter and toilet block. The floral displays at Skipton Road, Heifer Lane and Burnley Road are magnificent, a fitting welcome on our main approach roads -

can we have more areas put under cultivation?

Primet Hill continues to take its tragic toll of life and physical disablement. Traffic experts are well aware of this black spot and have the matter under study. I should like to offer a minor detail - could there be a more forceful and obvious notice than the present statistically inaccurate warning. I have in mind some sort of short, but prominently displayed imperative command to reduce speed and drop gear, the sort of thing the Americans are so apt at producing.

The car age has brought further problems, particularly that of disposal of unwanted vehicles. We do not want car cemeteries gradually to appear in the town. One potential site is in Lench, where I recently saw a number of abandoned wrecks.

Mr. Pearson has mentioned the unfortunate train of nationally enforced events in our campaign to clear the smoke from Colne. This was a great disappointment to us, especially as we felt to be making such good progress. No doubt the problem will be sorted out eventually, but valuable time has been lost and the increasing impetus of propaganda and action will have to start once again almost from scratch.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge with sincerity, the fine work of my colleagues in the Health Department, and thank you for your interest in our duties.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. DYER..

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Colne is well situated, healthy and in excellent natural surroundings, lying between 600 ft. and 800 ft. above sea level. There is good natural drainage and a plentiful water supply.

Approximately 40% of the workers were employed in the textile industry. The other main industries are:- engineering, building and civil engineering, metal goods, leather, construction, transport, professional services, public services and administration, distributive and various miscellaneous services.

The unemployed register at the end of the year was 185 (99 men and 86 women), of which 5 men and 7 women were temporarily unemployed. Short time working in the textile industry was prevalent during the early months of the year, but trade improved from April onwards. There was a steady decline in the numbers of those wholly unemployed.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

Area (in acres)	5,939
Population (1961 census)	19,430
Population (Mid Year 1963 estimate)	19,260
No. of inhabited houses end of 1963 according to Rate Book	7,254
Rateable Value	£501,562
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. £	1,930

RAINFALL

Rainfall was recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works by a bucket rain gauge (diameter of funnel: 5 inches) and from 6th May, 1963 by a Dines Tilting Syphon Rain Gauge (diameter of funnel: 11.31 inches) which was transferred from Judge Fields.

The height of the rain gauge site above sea level is 422.41 ft. The top of the bucket gauge is 1 foot above ground level.

The top of the Tilting Gauge is 1'9" above ground level.

Site Position - Latitude 53°51' 0" N. Longitude 2°11' 50"W.
Inches

Average Annual Rainfall 1924 - 1963 43.87

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL FOR 1963

Month	Depth in Inches	No. of days on which rain fell	
January	0.61	11	Monthly average 3.14 inches
February	0.77	6	
March	3.97	20	Heaviest rainfall for one month, September 4.93
April	3.90	19	
May	1.90	19	
June	3.82	19	Heaviest rainfall for one day 25th Sept 1.48 inches
July	2.27	17	
August	3.72	23	
September	4.93	15	Lowest rainfall for one month, January 0.41 inches
October	3.61	17	
November	6.51	24	
December	1.62	12	
TOTAL	37.63	202	

TEMPERATURE

Thermometer moved from Cemetery to Judge Fields, 1st October, 1947.

Highest Temperature, 1935-1963	16th Aug. 1947	..	95°F
Lowest Temperature, 1935-1963	20th Jan. 1940	..	50°F
Maximum Temperature, 1963	10th June		
	20th July		
Minimum Temperature	30th "		
1963	23rd Jan.	..	78°F
		..	8°F

This information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1963

LIVE BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female	I	14.6
	(Legitimate)	249	130		
(Illegitimate)	32	17	15		
Totals	281	147	134		

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS 12.8

STILL BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female	Rate per 1,000 total (Live & still) birth	20.9
	(Legitimate)	6	5		
(Illegitimate)	-	-	-		
Totals	6	5	1		

Death Rate per thousand
of the estimated
resident population

DEATHS	..	..	..	279	156	123	x	14.5
I	1963	adjusted	birth-rate	(comparability factor, 1.21)-				17.6
*	1963	"	death-rate (	"	"	"	per 1,000	13.9

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	7	2	5	
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
Totals	9	3	6	

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	32.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.1
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	62.5

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE :-

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	4	2	2	
Illegitimate	1	1	-	
Totals	5	3	2	

NEO-NATAL mortality rate per 1,000 live births 17.8

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE :-

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	3	1	2	
Illegitimate	1	1	-	
Totals	4	2	2	

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY :-

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 14.2

PERINATAL MORTALITY :-

Still Births and deaths under 1 week of age .. 10

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births 34.8

MATERNAL MORTALITY :-

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.. Nil

Mortality rate per 1000 total(live & still) births Nil

COMPARATIVE TABLE

BOROUGH OF COLNE	Live Births				Maternal Mortality				Infant Mortality			
	Deaths (All Causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Total		Neo-Natal			
Population 19,260	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births				
Year 1963	281	14.6	279	14.5	6	21	N11	N11	9	32	5	18
Year 1962	320	16.5	299	15.4	7	21	N11	N11	7	22	6	19
Year 1961	312	16.0	342	17.6	11	34	N11	N11	8	26	7	22
Year 1960	282	14.4	316	16.1	11	38	N11	N11	8	28	4	14
Year 1959	248	12.6	296	15.0	5	20	N11	N11	5	20	3	12
Year 1958	264	13.3	275	13.9	4	15	N11	N11	2	8	1	4
Average 5 years 1957-1962	-	14.5	-	15.6	-	25	-	N11	-	21	-	14

I 1963 adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.07) = 17.6 per 1,000
 * " " death-rate (" " " ") = 13.9 " " " " 0.98)

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963

(Registrar General's Official Returns, 1963)

All Causes 279 - Males 156 Females 123

	CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	1
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8	Measles	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	4	3
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	6	1
12	Malignant Neoplasm, breast..	-	6
13	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus..	-	-
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	11
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
16	Diabetes	-	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	35
18	Coronary disease, angina	36	10
19	Hypertension with heart disease..	4	-
20	Other heart disease	17	20
21	Other circulatory disease	5	2
22	Influenza	-	-
23	Pneumonia	3	5
24	Bronchitis	18	5
25	Other diseases of respiratory system..	-	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion..	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	1
32	Other defined and ill defined diseases	10	15
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-
34	All other accidents	1	3
35	Suicide	4	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
		156	123

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTHS and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1963

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Birth- Rate per 1,000 Population	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live & still) Births		Total
			Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live & still) Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
COLNE	17.6 0.31	13.9 0.05	20.9 (a)	2.23	32.0 17.8
(Estimated home population mid-1963-19,260					Nil Nil
ENGLAND AND WALES	18.2 0.32	12.2 0.056	0.007 0.52	1.66	20.9 14.2
(Estimated home population mid-1963-47,022,700					0.22 0.06 0.28

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

INFANT MORTALITY

1963

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of age. Compiled from the Official Registrations.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
	4	1	-	1	6	1	1	-	1	9
All Causes :-	4	1	-	1	6	1	1	-	1	9
Asphyxia - birth trauma	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
" neonatorum	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Cancer of liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gross Exompholus	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

The infant Mortality Rate for 1963 is 32 per 1,000 live births. This is an increase of 10 per 1,000 on the figure for 1962 and is an increase of 11 per 1,000 on the rate for the country as a whole.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS -

The number of live births registered during the year was 281. Of these, 147 were males and 134 females. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population is a decrease of 0.9 on the previous year, and is 0.1 more than the average for the previous five years. The adjusted birth-rate is 17.6 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 1.21.

STILL BIRTHS -

The still-birth rate is 3.6 per thousand live births more than that of the country as a whole.

DEATHS -

The number of deaths registered was 279 of which 156 were males and 123 females. The death-rate is 14.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, representing a decrease of 0.9 on the previous year, and is 1.1 less than the average for the previous five years. The adjusted death-rate is 13.9 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 0.96.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATHDURING THE YEAR 1963

Heart diseases, diseases of the vessels and cancer were again the principal causes of death in Colne.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

In subsequent sections, full details are found, relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Borough for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Lancashire County Council is responsible for many of these services, under the National Health Service Act but day to day administration is delegated to the No. 6 Divisional Health Committee, on which Colne Borough has two representatives.

Liason between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out for Colne Corporation at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston. The undermentioned examinations were undertaken during 1963 :-

<u>Bacteriological:-</u>	<u>No. examined</u>
Milk - Methylene Blue Reduction Test	36
Milk - Biological Test	38
Milk - Phosphatase Test	11
Water	24
Ice Cream	14
Total	87

<u>Pathological:-</u>	<u>No. examined</u>
Portions of heifer spleen	2
Heifer liver and kidney	1
Total	3

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951, SECTION 47

(Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley & District Hospital Management Committee of the North-West Regional Hospital Board, and action is taken by them to secure adequate hospital treatment for the varying needs of the people.

The general hospitals in Burnley and district available to Colne residents are :-

Hartley Hospital, Colne
 Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson
 General Hospital, Burnley
 Victoria Hospital, Burnley
 Marsden Hospital, Burnley

There is also Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

The following Maternity Hospitals are also available :-

Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne.
 Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson.
 Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

THE CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Christiana Hartley Maternity Home and Ante-Natal Clinic in Barrowford Road, serves the Borough of Colne and the neighbouring districts.

The accommodation available consists of 14 maternity beds and 2 isolation beds. The maternity block contains 2 labour wards, sterilisation room, nursery and duty room. There is also an ante-natal clinic, observation block, kitchen and laundry.

The accommodation at the Home has been fully occupied.

PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature infants are retained in the Maternity Home until their progress is equal to that of a child born at full term pregnancy.

Premature babies born at home are admitted to the Maternity Home of hospital if the home conditions are unsuitable. The midwife has access to special equipment maintained at the Divisional Health Offices for premature babies, should it be necessary.

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Clinic is situated to the East of the main building of the Home, from which it is entirely separate. The accommodation consists of a waiting room and sanitary accommodations, dressing cubicles, laboratory and two consulting rooms.

Sessions are held bi-weekly on Wednesday and Friday afternoons for patients seeking admission to the Home. General practitioners attend their own patients at the Clinic by appointment. In addition, sessions are held on Monday afternoons by the County Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE

Expectant mothers are urged to attend the Ante-Natal Clinics and take full advantages of the facilities they offer.

Mothers are strongly advised to have at least one post-natal examination approximately six weeks after the baby is born. A great deal of unnecessary discomfort and ill health is borne by sensitive women who have a mistaken belief that such suffering is an inevitable accompaniment of childbirth.

At the present time, too great a difference exists between the number of births and post-natal examinations.

Another service which deserves better use is the Mothercraft and Relaxation Class, organised for mothers expecting their first baby. Certain aspects of caring for babies need to be taught not learnt by instinct or trial and error. Enquiries should be made to the Health Visitors at the Health Department.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No Maternal deaths occurred in the Borough during the year.

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTHS,
AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH
DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Totals including County cases and other Areas		Borough of Colne only	
	No. of Births	No. of Maternal Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Maternal Deaths
1954	380	-	251	-
1955	367	1	240	1
1956	380	-	256	-
1957	385	-	235	-
1958	366	-	240	-
1959	335	-	221	-
1960	391	-	251	-
1961	408	-	274	-
1962	396	-	275	-
1963	382	-	287	-

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is conducted at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

The number of Colne patients on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st was 121 - a reduction of 15 from 1962.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	54	10
Females	48	9
Total	102	19

The following services are also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

These are held at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, as follows:-

Males and Females

Tuesday ...	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.,
Friday ...	" " " , 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

HEARING AID REPAIR SERVICE

This service is available in the Welfare Centre, Bank House, every Friday from 10.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Appointments for repairs must be made through the Hospital Secretary, Burnley General Hospital.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance and sitting case cars are provided, and, where long distances are involved, arrangements may be made for conveyance by train.

All drivers and attendants have completed the County Council Training Programme. Resuscitation apparatus, and other essential equipment, is carried in all ambulances.

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

Arrangements are made by the County Council for the convalescent care of persons recovering from illness who are no longer in need of medical treatment.

CHILD WELFARE

There are five Health Visitors appointed by the County Council visiting mothers and children in the Colne area.

The accommodation at the Welfare Clinic, Bank House, consists of one consulting room, two dressing and weighing rooms, a kitchen and a large waiting room.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Regular examinations are made in schools by the County staff and advice given at the various clinics held for school children.

CHIROPODY

A Chiropody Service for Old Age Pensioners is available on Mondays and Tuesdays at Bank House.

CLINICS

The following clinics are held for Colne Children

Clinic	Where held	Day and time
Artificial Sunlight	Bank House	By Appointment
Child Welfare	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon and *2 to 4 p.m. Thursday - 2 to 4 p.m. (* Doctor in attendance)
Chiropody	Bank House	Monday and Tuesdays
Dental	Bank House	Mondays to Fridays inclusive
Lip Reading	Bank House	By Appointment
Minor Ailment	Bank House	Daily - 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic	Bank House	Monday - a.m.
Orthopaedic	School Clinic Carr Rd. Nelson	Third Friday each month - p.m.
Orthoptic	Bank House	First Friday each month - p.m.
Immunisation :-		
Anti-Diphtheria		
Whooping Cough and Tetanus	Bank House	As for Child Welfare
Vaccination :-		
Anti Poliomyelitis	Bank House	" " " "
" Smallpox	Bank House	" " " "
" Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)	Bank House	By Appointment

SALE OF BABY FOOD

Baby Food, National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and
Orange Juice are sold at Bank House at the following times :-

Wednesday	9 a.m. to 12 noon
	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two Day Nurseries under the administration of the County Council.

The one at North Valley Road accommodates 60 children, and that at Haverholme 30 children.

These nurseries have been used to capacity this year.

Newtown Nursery School, which is under the control of the Education Authority, accommodates 40 children.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

(Under Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936)

The Welfare of children has long been the concern and interest of this local authority and, in spite of the powers to act being transferred to the County Council, the interest is always present.

Information of cases of neglect or cruelty, or both reaches the Department through very many channels - School Nurses, Health Visitors, Teachers, Attendance Officers, and on many occasions through neighbours. All rumours or reports are investigated. Warnings are issued if necessary and close watch is kept on the case or cases. If all this fails to produce the desired effect, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector is communicated with, and he visits the house. Usually, this has a salutary effect. In all cases where warnings have been issued or there has been a suspicion of neglect, close supervision is maintained.

CHILDREN'S ACT 1948

By the provision of this Act, certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council. The Department is responsible for children who are for one reason or another deprived of the normal care of their parents.

The children are cared for in children's homes, residential nurseries, hostels and foster homes.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Unmarried mothers and children are catered for in Mother and Baby Homes administered by Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations, who work in close co-operation with the County Council.

MENTAL HEALTH

Two Male and one Female Mental Welfare Officers are available for dealing with mentally sick and mentally subnormal persons. The North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health, a voluntary committee, was formed during April, 1957. Information and advice can be obtained from the Divisional Health Office.

HOME NURSING

District Nurses of the Divisional Health Staff are assigned to the Borough for this service.

MIDWIFERY

There are two midwives appointed by the County Council, practising in the Borough..

HOME HELP

Enquiries for home help are referred to the Home Help Organiser. This service includes a scheme of night and evening help.

LOAN OF MEDICAL COMFORTS

The Ambulance Hall, Ludgate Circus, is open for the loan of medical comforts at the undermentioned times :-

7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. - Mondays to Fridays.

This service is provided by the St. John Ambulance Association of Colne.

The County Council Clinic in Leeds Road, Nelson is open for the loan of medical comforts at the undermentioned times :-

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. - Mondays to Fridays.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS
GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS
IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1897.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1905.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1921.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1933.
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.
 Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14)
 Act, 1903.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sections 17, 22, 81, 85
 86 and 94)
 Public Health Act, 1925, part II (Streets and Buildings)
 Housing of the Rural Workers Scheme approved by the Minister
 of Health, 12th February, 1929, as amended by Housing (Rural
 Workers) Act, 1942.
 Borough of Colne (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1932.
 The Colne (Fish and Greengrocery Shops) Weekly Half-day Holiday
 Order, 1946.
 Stationers' and Booksellers' Exemption Order, 1913.
 Closing Order for Butchers' Shops 1921.
 The Colne (Fried Fish and Chip Shops) Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1939.
 The Colne (Food) Order, 1950.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS :-

New Streets, 1925
 Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, 1908
 " " " " Private Slaughterhouses, 1908
 Public Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws, 1933
 " " (Regulations) 1932
 Bye-Laws with respect to Offensive Trades, 1934
 " " " " Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1936
 Bye-Laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938
 for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions
 and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and
 Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, 1950
 Building Bye-Laws, 1956 and 1957
 Bye-Laws for the Good Rule and Government and Prevention of
 Nuisances in the Borough, 1957

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious diseases during the year was low. There were 28 cases of measles notified but these were spread evenly over the year, most cases being in the 1 to 5 year age group.

VACCINATION

SMALLPOX - It is to be regretted that such a large number of parents do not accept the vaccination of their children against smallpox. With the increasing number of people travelling by air, and thus getting from one spot on the globe to another in a matter of hours, the chance of smallpox being introduced into our area is very much greater. This was demonstrated by the very serious outbreaks in several parts of the Country during early 1962. I would strongly urge parents to have their babies vaccinated.

TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to school children who had reached the age of 13 years. The response was very good. B.C.G. vaccination gives protection against tuberculosis, and protection is very necessary as there are still many undiscovered cases.

Since March, 1962 vaccination has been offered to children of 13 years and upwards, and to students at universities and colleges.

POLIOMYELITIS - Immunisation against Poliomyelitis was offered to persons from the age of 6 months to 40 years and to expectant mothers of all ages. Three oral doses are necessary with an interval of 4 weeks between each dose. The response has been very satisfactory.

A fourth dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infants school.

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS - Clinics for active immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are held weekly at the School Clinic, Bank House. Though diphtheria is a rare disease, and whooping cough is on the decline, there is no room for complacency. Parents are exhorted to have all their children immunised, for it is only by doing so that these diseases can be effectively prevented.

A booster dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infants school.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1963

TUBERCULOSIS

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with reference to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade.

New patients and mortality during 1963

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		- 1	1 -	1	-	-	-	-

The notification of Tuberculosis is reasonably efficient.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORFOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st, DECEMBER, 1963

Dr. J. V. Dyer,
Medical Officer of Health,
Borough of Colne.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my tenth annual report on the environmental services provided by this department. During the year we had two staff changes. Mr. Grindrod left us in April to take up an appointment with Nelson Corporation and his place was taken in September by Mr. F. Walton who came to us from Burnley. I mentioned the retirement of Mr. J. Preston, after 15 years of service, in my last annual report. His place was filled by promoting Mr. J. Harrison to the position of chief clerk and by making into a permanent appointment that of Mrs. M. Barritt, who had been a temporary clerk for some months.

FOOD AND DRUGS WORK

Duties come, duties go. More come than go as a rule. One duty which came to the Colne Council in 1939 has now gone to the County Council. The sampling of food and drugs for adulteration is the responsibility of local authorities with a population exceeding 40,000. By special permission of the Government, the duty may be given to local authorities with a population of 20,000 or more. Colne came into this category. Now that the population as shown by the 1961 census is below 20,000 there is virtually an automatic transfer of this responsibility to the County Council.

During the 25 years of sampling foods and drugs, emphasis has been placed on local production, such as milk, cream, sausages, jams and ice cream. Just a few of the 2,000 or so samples taken in this time have been found adulterated. The occasional case has gone to the Courts. More recently, as is common throughout the Country, people have come forward far more often with the article of food in which some foreign body has been found. There have been several such cases through our hands in the last year or two and firm cautions have been given by the Council in respect of some of them. We have also had responsibilities for the registration of milkmen selling special designated milks in the town. These duties will in future be conducted by the County Health Committee. It is interesting to realise that in 1939 we took over the duties formerly performed by the County Police Authority. Immediately, the number of samples taken in the town was almost doubled. In recent years, when there has been less need to take as many milk samples as in the days of delivery by milk can, our numbers of samples have decreased, largely because of the very costly analyses required. It is more than likely that in the near future the number of samples taken by the County Officers will greatly exceed those taken by the Borough Council.

WASTE WATER CLOSETS

If there were only a few of these in the town we should regard their riddance as a matter of priority. To clean the 'long drops' is very difficult and most of them are foul smelling and so easily prone to blockage.

When one considers that there are over 1,700 left in the town and the rate of conversion is slowing down from its peak of 150 odd in 1960, one feels overwhelmed by the problem. For many years the Council has given a grant of £7.10.0 towards the conversion to a water closet. About 100 grants a year have been made over the last ten years under this scheme. Since the Standard grant scheme came in during 1959 an additional 250 have been done away with by this means.

A survey in 1928 revealed that there were 4,400 waste water closets in the town. Many have gone with the clearance of old houses, many under the grant schemes, but 1,772 remain.

We should ask ourselves :-

- (a) Is the grant of £7.10.0 still sufficient to induce householders and landlords to convert.
- (b) Is a larger grant going to be any more successful.
- (c) Should we not be planning a capital expenditure to deal district by district with the forced conversion of these closets. (We should be responsible under such schemes for paying one half the cost). Could we tackle this in a five year programme of 350 a year. This would amount to £6,000 a year, or
- (d) are we content to have 'tippler' closets with us for the next 25 years or more as seems likely unless we force their conversion.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

I made a long report last year on our progress in clearing away unfit properties and commented on the stop - go momentum which critics apply to our national economy.

As it happened, none of the houses and flats under construction became available for rehousing until early 1964.

Properties represented as unfit during the year included 25 in the Lenches Road area and 6 in Primet Street. Most of these were empty and the problem of finding alternative housing was a small one. A larger number of houses will be dealt with next year.

Continuation of the table in last year's report :-

<u>Unfit Areas</u>	<u>No. of Representation houses</u>	<u>Confirmation of Order</u>	<u>Demolition</u>
Gosling Yard Clearance Area	4	pre war	1963
Primet St. "	12	April, 1961	1962
Council properties in Green Rd. and Helliwell Street	8	August, 1961	-
Carry Bridge Clearance Area	16	October, 1962	1963
Lenches Clearance Area No. 1	10	April, 1963	not yet demolished
Lenches " No. 2	15	Sept., 1963	not yet demolished
Primet St. (No.2) Cl. Area	6	Oct., 1964	not yet demolished

SMOKE CONTROL

The second smoke control area came into operation on the 1st. August, 1963. The majority of the houses were on the Corporation Housing Estate. There are now 687 houses and 31 other premises in the two smoke control areas.

The third smoke control order was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation in June, 1963. The Order covered a further 319 dwellings, no commercial or industrial premises being involved.

Soon after the Order was sent off for confirmation, the Ministry set up a committee of enquiry into the future of solid smokeless fuels in the light of the Gas Board's policy of producing cheaper gas by making it from gas oil and methane. Later in the year the Ministry informed local authorities in the North West that there would be insufficient gas coke and premium fuels for future smoke control areas, although ample supplies would continue to be available in existing smoke control areas.

This spelt the end of the inset open grate, since hard coke (Sunbrite) is unsuitable for this appliance. Instead, local authorities were asked to give grants towards the installation of two types of appliance for burning solid fuel, the underfloor draught fire and the stove or room heater. In addition we were asked by the Ministry to dissuade householders from installing the electric radiant fires, since the Electricity Boards are finding difficulty in meeting higher day-time loads. What appears to me to be adding insult to injury is that the National Coal Board's Summer prices in 1964 show a drop of 23/6d per ton in the price of coal and an increase of 3/4d in the price of Sunbrite. The price of gas coke is reduced by only 5/- a ton. We are informed that smokeless fuels will be dearer still next Winter.

With higher costs of conversion, the increasing cost of fuel, the attractive electric radiant fire left out of the running, has the householder anything to be thankful for? He will get 7/10ths. of the actual cost of the more expensive appliances. Although he pays more himself, he receives a much larger grant. If he chooses a room heater he will gain in efficiency in the use of fuel, 60% against 30% for an improved inset open fire.

Many people will, I am sure, instal the modern gas fire for its convenience and reasonably cheap running cost. An owner can, if he wishes, spend more himself and put in partial central heating run by his room heater or his underdraught fire with a high output back boiler and several radiators in the house. There is no cheaper form of house warming than that provided by the room heater.

'Is it worth it?' is the question in most peoples' minds. What we cannot estimate in terms of pounds, shillings and pence is the cost of combating dirt in and around our homes. Our Northern industrial towns need a 'new look' before we can hope to bring back the local folk who have emigrated to the Midlands and the South; emigrants who are needed, so we are told, to provide labour for existing and future industries in this period of full employment.

The medical people tell us that bronchitis, the scourge of Britain, is at its worst in the polluted atmosphere of the damp North West and the West Riding with an incidence about 60% above the average. The benefits we can get from burning smokeless fuels may still be cheap for the price we pay.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Coin locks on the doors of W.C. compartments have always been a special target for petty thieving. For the sake of two or three shillings pilfered, damage done to a lock may cost twenty five shillings to put right in addition to a wait of several weeks for the return of the lock from the maker. On two or three occasions the complete lock has been stolen, a replacement costing £15 to £20.

Because of this, and for other reasons too, the Council have decided that all locks shall be removed from public conveniences throughout the town. This has now been carried out and it is pleasing to be able to report that very little damage has been done in these conveniences since the locks were removed.

Several new public conveniences are planned and two will be completed during this year. In all of these there will be provided free washing facilities, a policy which was accepted by the Council many years ago. Only at Skipton Road conveniences has it been found impossible to instal washing facilities. This was due solely to lack of space. These conveniences, admirably sited, are badly designed, dark and dismal and should be replaced when the opportunity comes.

In conclusion, I would again thank other Council Officials for their help and co-operation and my own staff for their backing and excellent work done during the year.

A. PEARSON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCESWATER SUPPLY

TOWN'S WATER

The town's water is obtained from a catchment area of 780 acres near at hand on Emmott Moor and feeds the Lanesshaw Reservoir which has a capacity of 75 million gallons.

The reservoir is well situated, 858 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Corn Close Borehole, with pumping plant, was completed in 1937. The capacity of the borehole is 40,000 gallons per hour.

The supply is adequate and of excellent quality, giving satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following examinations were made during the year :-

(a) Raw Water	Bacteriological Examinations	9
(b) Water going into supply, where treatment is installed ..	Bacteriological Examinations	149

Chemical Analyses 11

Chlorination plant installed in the Lanesshaw Filter House, during 1942, treats both the low level and high level supplies.

Filtration is carried out by Bell and Candy mechanical pressure filters.

Plumbo-solvent action is nil.

Mains extensions to seventeen new houses have been laid. Reservicing work under an assisted scheme has given improved supplies to numerous older houses in various parts of the town.

The water in the outlet main from the open-service reservoir at Bents is re-chlorinated.

Number of houses and business premises, with piped supplies :-

Direct from mains	{a) Dwellinghouses	7208
	{b) Business premises ..	940

There are no supplies by means of standpipe.

The Statutory Water Undertaker is now the North Calder Water Board. This Board was established on the 1st October, 1960, and comprises Colne, Nelson, Trawden, Barrowford, Brierfield, and parts of Burnley Rural District.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HARDNESS OF WATERFOR COLNE 1963

	Parts per 100,000
High Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	4.6
- Permanent - After boiling	1.8
	<u>6.4</u>
Low Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	5.5
- Permanent - After boiling	0.1
	<u>5.6</u>

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Forty-nine dwellings obtain their water from private sources. These are mainly farmhouses, and country cottages.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are approximately 40 miles of sewers within the area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewage disposal are concentrated at the Sewage Purification Works in Burnley Road.

The reconstruction of these Works was completed during 1961. The treatment now comprises grit removal, detritus maceration, primary settlement in two circular settlement tanks, primary and secondary filters with recirculation and humus tank treatment of the filter effluent. The sludge from the primary tanks and the humus tanks is collected in sludge wells, conditioned with lime and copperas, and pressed in filter presses to remove the excess water. The pressed sludge is stored at the Works and sold for agricultural purposes.

No sewer extensions were carried out during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Board is responsible for the supervision and protection of the rivers and streams in the area and, where necessary their attention is directed to cases of river pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were 29 pail closets and 41 privies still in use in the area at the end of the year. In most of these cases there is an adequate supply of water, but no sewer available. Conversions to the water carriage system would necessitate the provisions of a septic tank and filter, but due care should be taken before installations are carried out, to ensure that land and ditches are not fouled by the effluents.

In September, 1958, for a period of three years, the Council made available a Grant towards the cost of converting a pail closet to a fresh water closet. In October, 1961, this period was extended for a further three years. The Grant is £25, or half the cost of conversion, whichever is the lower. One grant of £25 was paid during the year. In three other cases, Standard Grants, under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, were paid to owners towards the abolition of pail closets.

The conversion of 86 waste-water closets into fresh water closets has been carried out during the year under review.

The Corporation Grant of £7.10.0d per conversion was made in 46 instances. The other 40 conversions comprised part of improvement schemes submitted to the Council for approval, and the cost of the work involved qualified for Standard or Improvement Grants under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

At the end of the year there were still approximately 1772 waste-water closets within the Borough. Their conversion is the greatest outstanding sanitary improvement needed.

Conversions and additions in 1963 :-

Waste W.Cs. To fresh W.Cs.	86
Waste W.Cs. abolished	11
Privy Closets to fresh W.Cs... ..	-
Pail Closets to fresh W.Cs.	4
Additional Fresh W.Cs. provided ..	53
Water Closets abolished	54

Various types existing at the end of 1963

Dwellinghouses	F.W.C.s. 6401	W.W.C.s. 1752	Privies 39	Pails 29
Factories, Offices & Lock-up Shops	943	10	-	-
Sunday Schools and Institutions	141	-	2	-
Day Schools	161	-	-	-
Public Buildings				
Offices, etc.	142	10	-	-
 Totals	 7788	 1772	 41	 29

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected from approximately 8,000 bins at houses and other buildings, and is transported in three Karrier Bantam and one Shelvoke and Drewery 'Fore and Aft Tipping Body' Refuse collector vehicles. A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained.

Refuse disposal is carried out solely by controlled tipping at Bunkers Hill Tip.

A Salvage Scheme has been in operation since 1940 and up to the end of March, 1964 9050 tons of material at a value of £41,579 had been recovered and sold.

Street cleansing is carried out by a Karrier Motor Sweeper and by collectors, working on the "beat" system with "Orderly" trucks.

Gullies are emptied by a Karrier "Yorkshire" Gully Emptier. Septic tanks are emptied at owners' request and cost, by the same means. There are no cesspools to be cleansed as a rate borne charge.

The majority of the pail closets are emptied weekly by the Corporation, but there are a number of pail and privy closets in the more inaccessible parts of the district which are emptied by the occupiers. This service is administered by the Borough Engineer to whom I am indebted for most of this information.

The following is a summary of the 4,318 inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year :-

Houses re defects (complaints, etc.)	..	..	..	1,009
" re infectious diseases	..	..	..	1
" re dirty/verminous conditions	..	..	..	139
" inspected under Housing Acts	..	..	..	124
" re Corporation house tenancies	..	..	..	22
Premises re noise nuisances	..	..	..	4
Clearance Area visits	..	..	..	79
Drains inspected and/or tested	..	..	..	294
Sewers	"	"	"	30
Rivers and Streams	..	..	..	10
Factories with power	..	..	..	120
Workplaces (general)	..	..	..	5
" (offices)	..	..	..	3
Boiler plant inspections	..	..	..	9
Smoke observations	..	..	..	106
Visits to premises re smoke emissions, etc.	..	..	..	42
Smoke Control Area visits	..	..	..	865
Dairies, milkshops and milk vehicles	..	..	..	5
Bakehouses	..	..	..	38
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	19
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	8
Cafe and canteen premises	..	..	..	52
Food Shops - Butchers	..	..	..	26
" " - Grocers	..	..	..	29
" " - Greengrocers	..	..	..	5
" " - Confectioners	..	..	..	6
" " - Others	..	..	..	4
Premises re making up of meat products	..	..	..	2
Visits to Public Abattoir	..	..	..	568
Visits to private slaughterhouses	..	..	..	290
Visits re unsound food	..	..	..	5
Warehouses	..	..	..	1
Keeping of poultry, animals etc.	..	..	..	18
Visits re rats and mice..	..	..	..	41
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	6
Offensive Trades and Marine Stores	..	..	..	1
Schools	..	..	..	21
Cinemas, etc.	..	..	..	2
Public Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	95
Corporation Refuse tips	..	..	..	11
Market Hall - Food Stalls	..	..	..	7
Visits re Septic tanks and pail closets	..	..	..	7
Mobile Food shops	..	..	..	1
Visits re Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	2
Formal samples purchased	..	..	..	13
Informal "	..	..	..	36
Bacteriological (a) Water	..	..	..	26
(b) Milk	..	..	..	37
(c) Ice Cream	..	..	..	14
Milk (a) Biological	..	..	..	23
(b) Phosphatase Test	..	..	..	11
(c) Turbidity Test..	..	..	..	3
(d) Brucellosis	..	..	..	23

Total

4,318

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VISITS

Rodent Operative: No of Visits 1,036

TABLE OF NUISANCES RECORDED AND ABATED

Number of complaints received ..	...	...	...	..	270
" " informal notices served ..	..	..	..	..	73
" " statutory notices served ..	..	..	..	..	24
" " nuisances discovered ..	..	..	..	..	210
" " " abated ..	..	..	..	..	215 (includes s
" " " carried forward to 1963 ..	..	..	..	..	73 outstanding from 1962)

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	25 143 11	- 120 5	- 5 -	- - -
Total	179	125	5	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	..	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	..	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	..	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient ..	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	3	-	2
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	..	-	-	-
Total	6	3	-	2

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making etc.	16	1	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 -

No. of rodent operatives employed - one (part-time).

Action relating to rodent control during 1963.

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling Houses	All Other	
(a) No. of properties in district	7172	874	95
(b) No. of properties inspected	130	95	3
(c) Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	583	542	12
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :			
Rats - major	-	6	1
minor	10	23	2
Mice - major	15	6	-
minor	105	60	-
(e) No. of infested properties treated	140	102	4
(f) Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)	160	128	5
(g) No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	15	5	-

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS

Test-baiting of the public sewer system was carried out during April, May and June. One hundred and fourteen manholes were baited, of which 'takes' were recorded in 14 instances. The bait used was Sausage rusk.

Two separate treatments were carried out during the year as follows:-

Dates of Treatment	No. of manholes Baited	No. showing Prebait 'Take'	Bait Used
May 1963	28	9	Warfarin
Nov 1963	28	-	Fluoracetamide

It would appear that the sewers are almost free from infestation.

No legal action was taken and no notices were served under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

There are no camping sites in the Borough nor individual caravans permanently occupied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades carried out in Colne are:-

Tanners	3:	Leather Dressers	1
---------	----	------------------	---

These businesses have been carried on without complaint during the year.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

During the year 122 inspections were made to shops and 3 to offices. The prevailing conditions relating to ventilation, temperature and to sanitary conveniences were in general satisfactory.

Four written notices were served, and ten written notices complied with. Verbal requests were made in five instances, and in six cases, verbal instructions were found to have been complied with. These were concerned with the display of Notices under the provisions of the Shops Acts. Observation shows that shops in the town are closing before the appointed hour.

ANALYSIS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Antiques	1	Brought forward	275
Arts and Crafts	1	Ladies and Children's	
Brushmaker	1	Wear and Drapery ..	33
Builders' Merchants and Fire-range Dealers.. ..	2	Needlecraft and Knitting	
Butchers	28	Wools	1
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	1	Newsmen & Booksellers	21
Carpet Dealers	1	Painters & Decorators	16
Chemists	6	Pet Shops	2
Cloggers & Boot & Shoe Repairs & Sales	1	Photographers	1
Conffectioners, Cafes, etc.	15	Picture Framers	1
Cycle & Motor Cycle Dealers	26	Plumbers	12
Dry Cleaners	2	Printers, Stationery etc	2
Fancy Goods	5	Radio, T.V. Electrical	
Fish Fryers	1	& Music Dealers ..	19
Florists	14	Sweets	12
Furnishers (House)	3	Self Service Stores	4
Garages	6	Tailors & Outfitters	8
Gas Appliances	15	Tobacconists	1
General Store	1	Tripe Sellers	1
Glass & China Ware	1	Wine & Spirit Merchants	2
Greengrocers	1	Vacant Shops	40
Grocers and mixed	14		451
Hairdressers (Ladies)	94	Market Hall:	
" (Gents)	16	Shops	
Herbalist	9	Stalls	17
Ironmongers & Hardware	1	Cafes	77
Jewellers & Optician	8	Vacant	3
	2		-
	275	Grand Total	548

Licences were granted to the proprietors of two Pet Shops, under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

One hundred and six observations, each of 30 minutes' duration, were taken during the year from the 35 factory chimneys now in use in the district. In 4 instances it was found necessary to report the existence of a smoke nuisance to the management of the firms concerned. Forty-two visits were made to premises regarding smoke emissions, and advice given to management, engineers and stokers. No legal proceedings were taken.

Building Bye-laws made on October 1st, 1957, under the provisions of Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, now require the provisions in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as is practicable the emission of smoke.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The target year for completion of the programme is 1976. This will absorb the built up parts of the town.

The Colne (Nos. 1 & 2) Smoke Control Orders are in force. Over 700 houses and other buildings are within these areas.

Delay has occurred in putting the 3rd area into operation due to conditions which are mentioned in the preface to this report. A revised Order has been submitted to the Ministry which is timed to operate from the 1st August, 1965. This comprises 319 houses.

During the year, 865 visits were made on this work.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Daily measurements of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide
expressed as micro grammes per cubic metre.

Since a mere list of figures is of no interest unless we can evaluate them or compare them with figures shown for other towns I have set out the monthly results obtained from the instrument housed at the Health Department, Colne together with the results given by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of certain other instruments.

SMOKE

	Colne P.H.Dept.	Accrington Town Hall	Burnley Town Hall	Lancaster Residential 1m.from town	Salford	Islingt
Jan.	396	346	357	217	535	336
Feb.	336	233	280	181	510	301
Mar.	178	157	173	66	467	143
Apr.	162	129	131	53	402	126
May.	91	67	113	18	315	83
June	50	37	83	23	243	48
July	66	79	91	28	280	36
Aug.	78	85	90	22	253	38
Sep.	98	142	135	44	-	77
Oct.	164	144	167	37	462	102
Nov.	219	214	274	53	-	170
Dec.	303	352	-	169	600	243

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

	Colne P.H.Dept.	Accrington Town Hall	Burnley Town Hall	Lancaster Residential 1m.from town	Salford	Islingt
Jan.	410	471	496	250	866	413
Feb.	395	392	438	232	554	320
Mar.	195	244	227	107	411	161
Apr.	168	185	210	89	370	140
May	98	115	151	53	275	92
June	70	74	102	49	240	73
July	77	99	113	48	258	85
Aug.	88	107	128	40	219	63
Sep.	108	159	164	62	-	104
Oct.	158	134	217	58	294	212
Nov.	197	206	256	105	-	284
Dec.	285	369	-	174	360	326

Ideally, we should have several instruments in Colne so that comparison could be made of different parts of the town, particularly the Smoke Control Areas.

D I S I N F E S T A T I O N

Disinfestation is here taken to include all insects and parasites.

Private houses are inspected and disinfested upon complaint of infestation from the owner or occupier, and treatment is carried out according to circumstances.

The following treatments were carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector :-

Types of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Treatments carried out
Council Houses	75	75
Other Houses	9	10
Schools	7	7
Tip	1	1
Business premises and others	6	6

Insecticides used depend on the type of infestation found. Bugs, house flies and blow flies are treated with D.D.T. dusts or liquid emulsions. Empty houses treated for fleas are dealt with by "Gammexane" smoke generators. Cockroach infestations are treated with "Dieldrin" and "Malathion dusts." The results obtained were quite satisfactory.

C O R P O R A T I O N H O U S E S - I N C O M I N G T E N A N T S

Personal effects and premises of prospective Corporation tenants moving from slum clearance areas are inspected for vermin, and treatment arranged if found necessary.

S C H O O L S

There are 18 County Schools within the Borough. Of these 18 schools, there are 1 Grammar School and 3 Secondary Modern Schools. All 4 schools in this category are buildings which have been brought into use since the war.

Most of the schools have now taken on a "new look." Modern colour schemes have been introduced into the class rooms and main halls, and this has been greatly appreciated by Staff, pupils and visitors.

We can no longer comment on the unsatisfactory washing facilities at the Junior and Infant Schools. It is a matter of great satisfaction that in all Schools there are now sufficient wash basins over which hot and cold running water is available.

In the older schools, although the closet accommodation is in good condition under normal usage, the mere fact that it is not under cover means that every Winter there are freeze ups and bursts. We should not be satisfied until all school conveniences are under cover with heating available to prevent freezing up.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. The reconstructed public swimming baths were opened in June, 1963.

They consist of the following :-

An adult swimming pool, children's pool, shower and foot baths, dressing rooms for use with the main pool, dressing cubicles for school children, sanitary accommodation and also seats for spectators. The children's swimming pool was modernised and reopened at the beginning of the 1962 swimming season, after being closed to the public for many years.

The water is chlorinated by automatic doser after filtration and reheating. Twenty two samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 21 were satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year :-

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows
(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)	13	4	-
(i) By the Local Authority	2	4	-
(ii) By other Local Authorities	-	-	-
(iii) By other bodies and persons	11	-	-
(b) With state assistance under the Housing Act:-			
(i) By the Local Authority	2	4	-
(ii) By other bodies and persons	-	-	-

Total number of new houses built by the Local Authority under Housing Acts, 1919-1957 to the end of 1963: 1,613

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

- | | | |
|---------|---|-------|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 374 |
| (b) | Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose | 1,133 |
| (c) | No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit | 120 |
| (2) | Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit | 404 |

2. Houses Demolished:-
in Clearance Areas:

	Houses Demolished	Displayed during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses Unfit for human habitation	19	5	3
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on Land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	8	16	4
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

	Number	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	3	-	-
(2) Under Sections 17(3), and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owners	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	130	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	19	6
(b) Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 9 & 16	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year:	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)	(2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -	(1)		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-	-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-Number of Houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year Nil	-

7. Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement grants, etc.

	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority		
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	3	3	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	3	3	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	2	2
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	2	2
(e) Work completed	2	2	1	1
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	—	—	—	—

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants :-	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Action during year (a) Applications submitted to local authority	101
(b) Applications approved by local authority	101
(c) Work completed	73

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The number of houses at the end of the year was 7,323 of which 7,254 were inhabited.

Approximately 200 houses have still to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme to the end of 1965.

One-fifth of the houses are Council houses, mainly living room, scullery, 3 bedrooms and bathroom type. The remainder are mostly terraced, stone built houses, of sound construction built around the beginning of this century, many of which lack modern amenities. Several house owners, mainly owner-occupiers have made applications for Standard Grants, as will be seen from the preceeding table.

Overcrowding - The exact number of cases of overcrowding is unknown, but probably very few. No cases of overcrowding on Corporation estates were found. One case of overcrowding was discovered in a private house. The owner was warned and the overcrowding was abated within a short time.

The total number on the waiting list for Corporation houses on 2nd April, 1964 was 632.

No. of applicants for Corporation flats ..	230
" " " " bungalows ..	205
" " " " houses ..	197

Particulars of Housing Schemes in hand or contemplated:-

In hand : Lob Common - Scheme No. 37 - 10 Houses and 78 flats.
Bunkers Hill - Scheme No. 38 . 6 Houses and 68 flats.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	94
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc)	14
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc)	37
Bakers and/or Confectioners	25
Fried Fish Shops	14
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc	12
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc	62
Others	8
Total	266

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of inspections during year
Fish Fryers	14	8
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	1	3
" " (Storage and Sale)	77	16
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	37	28
Total	129	55

MILK SUPPLY

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

No. of distributors registered by the Local Authority and operating from :-

- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) Dairies in the district | 28 |
| (b) Shops in the district other than dairies | 51 |

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

No. of dealers' licences in force at the end of year in respect of:-

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Pasteurising plant | Nil |
| (b) Sterilising Plant | Nil |
| (c) Pre-packed milk (Reg.12) (1) (c) | 81 |
| (d) Tuberculin Tested milk (Reg.12)
(1) (d) | - |

No refusal or revocation of licences for designated milk was necessary during the year.

SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT:

(a) Samples for Biological Examination -

	No. of samples	R E S U L T S		
		Positive	Negative	No Result
Total number submitted	38			
Results:-				
(i) Tuberculosis				
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	6	36	29	3
(iii) " Culture Test	-	-	-	-
(iv) " Biological Test	3	32	-	3

(b) Samples for Statutory Tests -

	No. of Samples	R E S U L T S		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	25	20	5	-
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test				
(ii) Phosphatase Test	11	11	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	3	3	-	-

ICE CREAM

There are on the register, 1 manufacturer/retailer and 77 retailers. The former is a small trader and the latter retail, almost exclusively, pre-packed ice creams. In addition, there are 4 motor vehicles from neighbouring authorities from which ice cream is sold in the district.

Nineteen inspections were made during the year, including visits to the registered manufacturer/retailer, who uses the heat treatment method of manufacture.

Fourteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Thirteen were Grade 1, nil Grade 2, nil Grade 3 and 1 Grade 4.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Excluding the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses, 189 inspections were made to premises preparing and/or selling food. The following notices were served and complied with:-

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
Informal	6	14
Verbal	25	22

(The notices complied with include some outstanding from the previous year.)

The work carried out in respect of these notices was:-

Provision of counter screens, painting and decoration, provision of sinks, wash basins and hot water, with soap, towels and nail brushes, provision of artificial lighting, "wash hands" notices and first aid kits, repair of structural defects and provision of refuse bins.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The importance of cleanly practices is stressed to all food traders and others handling food, and no opportunity is missed of speaking to various organisations or of prominently displaying clean food posters.

FOOD POISONING

No cases were notified during the year.

MEAT INSPECTIONPUBLIC ABATTOIR

Slaughtering is carried out at the Abattoir by the North East Lancashire Meat Wholesalers Ltd., on their own behalf and for any other butcher requiring animals slaughtered, at charges agreed by the Corporation.

Improvements were carried out to the Abattoir in 1951/52, additional lairage provided in 1953, and a refrigerator and an overhead weighing scale were installed in 1955. The N.E.L. Meat Wholesalers Ltd., installed a deep freeze refrigerator which came into use on the 1st January, 1960. A cowshed to hold 24 cows was built and came into use in 1962. Every endeavour is made to ensure that slaughtering takes place under the most hygienic conditions.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

Two private slaughterhouses are licensed, these being the Co-operative Society's Slaughterhouse in Stanley Street, and James Pickles and Sons, rear 5, Market Street.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED -AND INSPECTED1963

	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouses		Totals
		Stanley St.	Rear 5 Market St.	
Cows	2206	-	-	2206
Cattle other than cows..	2277	846	138	3261
Sheep and Lambs	10367	2934	531	13832
Pigs	2056	1289	-	3345
Calves ..	66	-	-	66
Totals	16972	5069	669	22710

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT1963

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3261	2206	66	13832	3345	-
Number inspected	3261	2206	66	13832	3345	
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned						
	5	8	7	21	4	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	543	954	6	475	358	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.60	43.61	20.97	3.58	10.82	-
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	-	-	19	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.03	0.05	-	-	0.57	-
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

IMPORTED MEAT:

The following quantity of Imported Meat was distributed from the Abattoir during the year:-

Total Nett weight 46 tons 18 cwts. 0 qtrs. 14 lbs.

MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNEDMEAT AND OFFAL:

From disease other than Tuberculosis:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat ..	3	9	3	22				
Offal..	8	3	3	18				
					11	13	3	12

From Tuberculosis

	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat ..	1	0	24
Offal ..	1	1	3
	2	1	27
Total	11	16	1 11

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

Condemned meat and offal from the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses is disposed of through trade channels. It is collected twice weekly, and is used for the manufacture of tallow, grease, bone meal and fertilisers. The meat is stained with a green dye at the Abattoir.

OTHER FOODS:

121 certificates were issued to cover the following items of foodstuffs examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption.

	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Canned Meat	5	3	2
" Fruit	3	0	7
" Vegetables and Soup	1	2	3
Fresh Meat	3	2	17
Fresh Fruit	3	0	16
1 Box of Potatoes..		1	16
Miscellaneous		3	7
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 12

These goods were disposed of by controlled tipping.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS

The Local Authority became a Food and Drugs Authority as from 1st October, 1939, and the following samples were purchased during 1963:-

FORMAL:-

Milk	12
---	----

INFORMAL:-

Milk	22
Meat Pies	4
Pork Sausage	3
Beef	3
Ice Cream	1
Fig Jam	1
Lemon Cheese	1
Marmalade	1
	<hr/>
	36

ADULTERATED SAMPLES

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Observations
Milk	Formal No. 1	Deficient of non-fatty milk solids. Non-fatty milk solids 8.15%.	Milk should contain a minimum of 8.5% of non-fatty milk solids (Sale of Milk Regs.1939)
Milk	Informal No. 16	Deficient of milk fat. Fat content 2.80%	Milk should contain a minimum of 3% milk fat. (Sale of Milk Regs.1939)
Milk	Informal No. 44	Deficient of non-fatty milk solids. Non-fatty milk solids content 8.4%	Milk should contain a minimum of 8.5% of non-fatty milk solids (Sale of Milk Regs.1939)

No legal proceedings were taken.

Of the total number of samples taken, 8% were found to be unsatisfactory.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

A formal caution was given by the Council in respect of

- (a) a nail embedded in a loaf of bread, and
- (b) a flour moth embedded in the surface of a baked scone.

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